BOMBAY COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21 1811.

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WE have the pleaſure to announce the arrival at Fort St. George, on the 11th inſtant, of His Majeſty's ſhip Cornelia, with intelligence of the ſurrender of the Iſle of France on the 3d ult. No official accounts have been received; but it is underſtood that the loſs did not exceed 180 killed and wounded. The Officers killed are Lieut. Colonel Campbell of His Majeſty's 33d Regiment and Major OKeefe of his Majeſty's 12th Regt. Captain Yeates of the City of London and two Officers of his Majeſty's 12th Regiment died of fatigue on the day of the landing.

The following Garriſon Order has been iſſued on this occasion.

BOMBAY CASTLE 21st JANUARY 1811.

GARRISON ORDER,

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR.

" It is with particular ſatisfaction that the Hon'ble the Governor announces to the army, the ſurrender of the Mauritius on the 3d December.

Highly gratifying as this event muſt in itſelf prove as comprehending a national advantage of the utmoſt conſequence to the welfare of the united kingdon; it will be, at the ſame time, the more peculiarly intereſting to the Officers and Soldiers in this quarter of India, from the conqueſt being atchieved under the immediate direction of the Hon'ble General Abercromby, their Commander in Chief; who has added by this termination to the French poſſeſſions on this ſide of the Cape, a new title to that public favor and eſteem for himſelf and his family, which his reſpected parent had already ſo well earned on the plains of Egypt.

In enunciation of this glorious intelligence a Royal Salute is to be fired immediately and a feu de joye by the troops this evening. The latter are moreover to receive three days batta on this happy occasion"

By private letters received on this occaſion (tho' none has yet reached India from the Commander in Chief) we have been able to collect the following particulars.

On the 29th November the fleet of tranſports and ſhips of war all came to anchor off Cape Malheureuſe and the Coin de Mire. By three in the afternoon the reſerve was landed and by ſeven the entire army got on ſhore. The reſerve was puſhed forward that evening, and by nine that night, had paſſed the ſtrong defiles of the Bois Rouge; at the ſkirt of which wood there enſued ſome ſkirmiſhing, but the troops took up their quarters, quietly in a good poſition, for the night, where they remained undiſturbed.

At five next morning they marched and halted at the Moulin a Poudre, a ſtrong and good poſition; our pickets were here attacked and ſome looſe firing continued during the evening and the greater part of the night, by which a few men were, on our ſide, wounded.

The advance renewed its march on the morning of the 1ſt December under partial ſkirmiſhing, until ten o'clock, when it reached the Pamplemouſſes river, the bridge of which had been deſtroyed with a view to impede our progreſs; and it was here that ten or fifteen men were killed or wodnded. The advance of the reſerve continued, however, to move forward led by Lieut. Colonel Campbell of His Majeſty's 33d Regiment, till it reached the banks of the river Du Tombeau, on the ſouthern ſide of which the enemy were found ſtrongly poſted with the artillery and 1700 of their beſt troops. In this poſition it was, that the gallant Col Campbell fell gloriouſly in the cauſe of his country; whilſt the horſe that Col. Keating mounted was ſhot under him and that officer, who was in the general command of the reſerve, was at the ſame time ſeverely wounded in the leg. No time was however loſt in forming the grenadiers of the 12th & 59th Regiments, who, bravely charging, drove the enemy from their guns, followed by the remainder of the flank corps. The French were routed with great ſlaughter; our loſs not exceeding in this brilliant encounter above ſixty killed and wounded.

On the 2d of December General De Caen ſent out a flag and propoſed terms of capitulation, which being ratified by the Commande s in Chief by ſea and land, we have thereby obtained ſecure poſſeſſion of the iſland, together with all their frigates and ſhipping; attended likewiſe with a further advantage of releaſing from captivity above two thouſand Engliſh priſoners of war; from all which it cannot be doubted that the ultimate ſucceſs, whic has eminently attended the operations thus adverted to, will be duly appriciated, as well by military judges, as, generally, by all the ſubjects of our happy and proſperous Empire, as having eradicated the laſt Colonial dependency of our moſt inveterate foe, and enſured protection aud ſecurity to the valuable commerce carried on between England and India, to a degree that has been for ſo many years, ſo anxiouſly deſired by every part of the Britiſh community.

In concluding this brief and altogether unofficial ſtatement, we cannot refrain from inſerting, from the ſame private communication, whence has chiefly been derived a knowledge of the foregoing circumſtances, the following paſſage

" General ABERCROMBY is amongſt he firſt Generals of the age; he is cool and poſſeſſed of an excellent judgement, combined with quick and deep penetration; and poſſeſſing the moſt unreſerved confidence of the Troops under his command. I ſhall ever recollect with pride and conſider it as one of the happieſt circumſtances of my life, to have ſerved under the high and diſtinguiſhed officer on the preſent ſervice, on which he has been tried not a little and has truly ſupported the name of ABERCROMBY throughout; if I could add more tohis character he is deſerving of it"!!

In conclusion, we have every reaſon to believe that no officer belonging to that quota of the force proceeding from this Presidency, is to be numbered amongſt the limited number of caſualties that have occurred in the execution of this important ſervice.

The Cape quota had not joined

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